Introduced by Senator Ortiz

February 17, 2005

An act to amend Section 26909 of, to add Section 26909.5 to, and to add Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 60210) to Division 1 of Title 6 of, the Government Code, and to repeal Sections 20201 and 20202 of the Water Code, relating to special districts, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 393, as introduced, Ortiz. Special districts.

(1) Existing law requires the county auditor to either make or contract for an annual audit of the accounts and records of every special purpose district within the county for which an audit is not otherwise provided.

This bill would require these audits to be performed in accordance with government auditing standards for financial and compliance audits and would impose various other requirements on these audits, thus imposing a state—mandated local program. The bill would require the Controller to review the audits under specified procedures and would make an annual appropriation to the Controller from the General Fund of up to \$600,000 for that purpose.

(2) Existing law provides for the establishment and operation of various special districts, the composition of their governing boards, and the payment to governing board members for attending meetings and performing other duties.

This bill would require the governing boards of special districts to conduct legal and ethics orientation sessions that governing board members would be required to attend, if they choose to receive compensation for their activities.

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This bill would also establish whistle-blower protections for members or employees who make protected disclosures of improper governmental activities, as specified.

This bill would define the meetings for which compensation may be paid to members of governing boards of special districts and would limit travel expenses, as specified.

This bill would require that for members who first take office on or after January 1, 2006, participation in group life insurance and health and welfare benefits shall be on a self–pay basis and provide that those members may not receive retirement benefits from the district.

(3) Existing law provides that compensation of members of the governing board of any water district may not exceed \$100 per day for attendance at meetings subject to a 5% annual adjustment.

This bill would repeal those provisions.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. Statemandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 26909 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- amended to read:
 26909. (a) The county auditor shall either make or contract
- with a certified public accountant or public accountant to make
- 5 an annual audit of the accounts and records of every special
- 6 purpose district within the county for which an audit by a
- 7 certified public accountant or public accountant is not otherwise
- 8 provided. In each case, the minimum requirements of the audit 9 shall be prescribed by the Controller and shall conform to
- 10 government auditing standards.

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(b) Where an audit of a district's accounts and records is made by a certified public accountant or public accountant, the minimum requirements of the audit shall be prescribed by the Controller and shall conform to government auditing standards, and a report thereof on the audit shall be filed with the Controller and with the county auditor of the county in which the district is located. The report shall be filed within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination.

- (c) Any costs incurred by the county auditor, including contracts with, or employment of, certified public accountants or public accountants, in making an audit of every special purpose district pursuant to this section shall be borne by the district and shall be a charge against any unencumbered funds of the district available for the purpose.
- (d) For joint districts lying within two or more counties, the above provisions shall apply to the auditor of the county in which the treasury is located.
- (e) The county controller, or ex officio county controller, shall effect *implement* this section in those counties having a county controller, or ex officio county controller.
- (f) A special district may, by unanimous request of the governing board of the special district, with unanimous approval of the board of supervisors, replace the annual audit with a biennial audit covering a two-year period or, if the district's annual budget does not exceed an amount specified by the board of supervisors, an audit covering a five-year period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section to the contrary, districts shall be exempt from the requirement of an annual audit if the financial statements are audited by the Controller to satisfy federal audit requirements.

- (g) A board of supervisors may substitute a financial review in accordance with definitions promulgated by the United States General Accounting Office for the audit of a special district as required by this section, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
- 36 (1) The board of supervisors is the governing board of the 37 district.
 - (2) The special-district's revenues and expenditures are transacted through the county's financial systems.

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(3) The special district's annual revenues do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

SEC. 2. Section 26909.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

- 26909.5. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to promote accountability over public revenues by establishing a new program to review and report on financial and compliance audits of special districts. It is further the intent of the Legislature that the Controller shall have the primary responsibility for implementing and overseeing this program through the special oversight program.
- (b) Financial and compliance audits shall be performed in accordance with government auditing standards for financial and compliance audits. The audit guide prepared by the Controller shall be used in the performance of these audits. The Controller shall also require that special district auditors conduct testing of transactions considered high risk for abuse. The additional testing shall occur during each district's audit cycle's regular financial statement audit or as a separate audit within that cycle. Special districts shall provide funding for all costs associated with conducting the audit of high–risk transactions. Every audit report shall specifically and separately address each of the compliance requirements included in the audit guide stating whether or not the district is in compliance with those requirements. For each compliance requirement included in the audit guide, every audit report shall further state that the suggested audit procedures included in the audit guide for that requirement were followed in the making of the audit, if that is the case, or, if not, what other procedures were followed. If a special district is not in compliance, the audit report shall state all instances of noncompliance. An auditor shall not engage in financial or compliance audits unless, within three years of commencing the first of the audits, and every successive three years thereafter, the auditor completes a quality control review in accordance with government auditing standards. This review shall be conducted by the Controller. The time period between commencement of the first audit, or completion of a quality control review and completion of a subsequent quality control review, shall be calculated from the first day of the month following commencement of the audit or completion of the quality control

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review. To determine the practicability and effectiveness of the audits and audit guide, the Controller shall determine whether audit reports are in conformance with reporting provisions of government auditing standards and shall notify each special district and the auditor regarding each determination. The special district contracting for the financial and compliance audit shall include a statement that provides the Controller access to audit working papers.

- (c) (1) The Controller may perform quality control reviews of audit working papers to determine whether audits are performed in conformity with subdivision (b). The Controller shall communicate the results of his or her reviews to the auditor, and the special district for which the review was performed, and shall review his or her findings with the auditor.
- (2) Prior to the performance of any quality control reviews, the Controller shall develop and publish guidelines and standards for those reviews. Pursuant to the development of those guidelines and standards, the Controller shall provide opportunity for public comment.
- (3) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the Controller shall conduct a quality control review of the audit working papers of the auditor who performed the audits for a special district if either of the following applies.
- (i) The Controller has reason to believe that public revenues were not appropriately utilized.
- (ii) There is reason to believe that a special district report is false, incomplete, or incorrect.
- (B) If the quality control review of the Controller indicates that the audit was conducted in a manner that may constitute unprofessional conduct as defined pursuant to Section 5100 of the Business and Professions Code, including, but not limited to, gross negligence resulting in a material misstatement in the audit, the Controller shall refer the case to the California Board of Accountancy. If the California Board of Accountancy finds that the auditor conducted an audit in an unprofessional manner, the auditor is prohibited from performing any audit of a special district for a period of three years, in addition to any other penalties that the California Board of Accountancy may impose.
- (4) In any matter that is referred to the California Board of Accountancy under subparagraph (B), the Controller may

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suspend the auditor from performing any special district audits pending final disposition of the matter by the California Board of Accountancy if the Controller gives the auditor notice and an opportunity to respond to that suspension. The auditor shall be given credit for any period of suspension if the California Board of Accountancy prohibits the auditor from performing audits of the special district under subparagraph (B). In no event may the Controller suspend an auditor under this subdivision for a period of longer than three years.

- (5) The legislative body of a special district may refer an auditor of a special district to the California Board of Accountancy for action pursuant to paragraph (3) if an audit of a special district was conducted in a manner that may constitute unprofessional conduct as defined by Section 5100 of the Business and Professions Code, including, but not limited to, gross negligence resulting in a material misstatement in the audit.
- (d) The Controller shall conduct any additional audits that are necessary to carry out any of his or her statutory duties and responsibilities. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any special district, or any subcontractor or subrecipient, to constrain, in any manner, the Controller from carrying out any additional audits. However, to the extent that the required financial and compliance audits do not provide the Controller with the information necessary to carry out his or her responsibilities, the Controller shall plan additional audits as appropriate to avoid any unnecessary duplication of audit efforts. In performing these additional audits, the Controller shall, to the extent deemed appropriate under the circumstances, build upon the work performed during the required financial and compliance audit. The Controller shall receive reimbursement from the special districts for the costs of these additional audits. The special district may recover the costs for the audit performed by the Controller's office from the private auditing firm that conducted the audit if the auditing firm is found by the California Board of Accountancy to have failed to conduct a thorough and complete audit.
- (e) The sum of up to six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) is hereby appropriated annually from the General Fund to the Controller as necessary to provide sufficient funding for one

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audit manager, four audit specialists, and other expenses to implement and operate the special district oversight program.

SEC. 3. Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 60210) is added to Division 1 of Title 6 of the Government Code, to read:

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Chapter 7.5. Special District Governing Boards

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Article 1. General Provisions

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- 60210. (a) "Member" as used in this chapter, means a member of the governing board of a special district.
- (b) "Special district," as used in this chapter, means an agency of the state that is formed pursuant to a general or special act for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries and that has a governing board, all of whose members are elected by registered voters or landowners within the special district or whose members are appointed. "Special district" excludes any special district having a governing board consisting, in whole or part, of ex officio members who are officers of a county, city, or another special district. Special district also excludes any special district whose members are appointees of those officers, other than those who are appointed to serve for fixed terms. "Special district" excludes the state, a county, a city, a school district, a community facilities district, an air quality district or other regulatory district having responsibilities related to the protection of public health. "Special district" also excludes a joint powers authority consisting solely of cities, counties, or one or more cities and one or more counties.
- 60211. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of every special district shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

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Article 2. Ethics

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60215. (a) Each member of a governing board of a special district, except a member whose term of office ends before January 1, 2007, serving on January 1, 2006, shall receive training in ethical standards of conduct before January 1, 2007 if

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the board members choose to receive compensation for their activities as board members.

- (b) Each member of a governing board who commences serving a special district on or after January 1, 2006, shall receive training in ethical standards of conduct no later than one year from the first day of service to the special district. Thereafter, members of governing boards shall receive training in ethical standards of conduct at least once every two years if the board members choose to receive compensation for their activities as board members.
- 60216. (a) A special district, at least once annually, shall offer to the members of its governing board training in ethical standards of conduct. A special district may identify conferences, seminars, online or videotaped training as currently available through the Attorney General's office for statewide officers, or other courses that meet the requirements of this section.
- (b) A special district shall consult with the Fair Political Practices Commission and the Attorney General to determine the appropriate content for the training in ethical standards of conduct.
- (c) The requirements of this article shall be met by training in ethical standards of conduct and shall include information regarding potential ethical abuses relating to, but not limited to, all of the following matters:
- (1) The direct and indirect business relationships among members of governing boards, contractors, and vendors, and between members of governing boards and officers and employees of other public agencies.
- (2) The solicitation of campaign contributions by members of governing boards, officers, or employees, and the receipt of contributions from bidders, contractors, or subcontractors.
 - (3) The use of special district funds for personal expenses.
- 60217. Notwithstanding Section 60215, a member of a governing board who serves more than one special district shall only be required to meet the requirements of this section once every two years without regard to the number of special districts with which he or she is affiliated. A member of a governing board who meets the requirements of Section 60215 for one special district shall not be required by another special district

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with which he or she is affiliated to receive additional training in ethical standards of conduct.

60218. A special district shall maintain records indicating the dates that the members of its governing board received training in ethical standards of conduct, and the agency or entity that conducted the training. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a special district shall maintain these records for at least five years after the members and executive officers receive the training. A special district shall make these records available to the public for inspection and copying.

Article 2.5. Improper Governmental Activity

60221. For the purposes of this article:

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- (a) "Employee" means any individual who is a member of the governing board of a special district or employed by a special district.
- (b) "Improper governmental activity" means any activity by a special district or by an employee that is undertaken in the performance of the employee's official duties, whether or not that action is within the scope of his or her employment, and that (1) is in violation of any state or federal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, corruption, malfeasance, bribery, theft of government property, fraudulent claims, fraud, coercion, conversion, malicious prosecution, misuse of government property, or willful omission to perform duty, or (2) involves gross misconduct or gross negligence.
- (c) "Person" means any individual, corporation, trust, association, any state or local government, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.
- (d) "Protected disclosure" means any good faith communication that discloses or demonstrates an intention to disclose information that may evidence either of the following:
 - (1) An improper governmental activity.
- (2) Any condition that may significantly threaten the health or safety of employees or the public if the disclosure or intention to disclose was made for the purpose of remedying that condition.
- (e) "Illegal order" means any directive to violate or assist in violating a federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation or any order to work or cause others to work in conditions outside of

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their line of duty that would unreasonably threaten the health or safety of employees or the public.

- (f) "Chief administrative officer" means the person employed by a special district, whether directly or by contract, who has primary responsibility for the special district's administration. The title of the chief administrative officer may include, but is not limited to, general manager, district manager, district administrator, or executive officer.
- 60221.5. (a) An employee may not directly or indirectly use or attempt to use the official authority or influence of the employee for the purpose of intimidating, threatening, coercing, commanding, or attempting to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or command any person for the purpose of interfering with the rights conferred pursuant to this article.
- (b) For the purpose of subdivision (a), "use of official authority or influence" includes promising to confer, or conferring, any benefit; effecting, or threatening to effect, any reprisal; or taking, or directing others to take, or recommending, processing, or approving, any personnel action, including, but not limited to, appointment, promotion, transfer, assignment, performance evaluation, suspension, or other disciplinary action.
- (c) Any employee who violates subdivision (a) may be liable in an action for civil damages brought against the employee by the offended party.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an individual to disclose information otherwise prohibited by or under law.
- 60222. The county auditor of the county in which the special district is located, or has its primary office, shall administer the provisions of this article and shall investigate and report on improper governmental activities. If, after investigating, the county auditor finds that an employee may have engaged or participated in improper governmental activities, the county auditor shall send a copy of the investigative report to the employee's appointing power. Within 30 days after receiving a copy of the county auditor's investigative report, the chief administrative officer shall either serve a notice of adverse action upon the employee who is the subject of the investigative report or set forth in writing its reasons for not taking adverse action.

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60222.5. Upon receiving specific information that any employee or special district has engaged in an improper governmental activity, the county auditor may conduct an investigative audit of the matter. The identity of the person providing the information that initiated the investigative audit shall not be disclosed without the written permission of the person providing the information unless the disclosure is to a law enforcement agency that is conducting a criminal investigation.

- 60223. (a) If the county auditor determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that an employee or special district has engaged in any improper governmental activity, he or she shall report the nature and details of the activity to the chief administrative officer, or if the county auditor has reason to conclude that the activity may involve a violation of criminal law, to the district attorney or county council, as the case may be.
- (b) In any case in which the county auditor submits a report of alleged improper activity to the chief administrative officer, that individual shall report to the county auditor with respect to any action taken by the individual regarding the activity, the first report being transmitted no later than 30 days after the date of the county auditor's report and monthly thereafter until final action has been taken.
- (c) Every investigative audit shall be kept confidential, except that the county auditor may issue any report of an investigation that has been substantiated, keeping confidential the identity of the individual or individuals involved, or release any findings resulting from an investigation conducted pursuant to this article that is deemed necessary to serve the interests of the public.
- (d) This section shall not limit any authority conferred upon the Attorney General or any other department or agency of government to investigate any matter.
- 60223.5. (a) An employee or applicant for employment with a special district who files a written complaint with his or her supervisor, manager, or the chief administrative officer alleging actual or attempted acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion, or similar improper acts prohibited by Section 60221.5, may also file a copy of the written complaint with the chief administrative officer of the special district, together with a sworn statement that the contents of the written complaint are true, or are believed by the affiant to be true, under penalty of perjury. The complaint

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filed with the chief administrative officer shall be filed within 12 months of the most recent act of reprisal complained about.

- (b) Any person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion, or similar acts against an employee or applicant for employment for having made a protected disclosure, is subject to a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed one year.
- (c) In addition to all other penalties provided by law, any person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion, or similar acts against an employee or applicant for employment for having made a protected disclosure shall be liable in an action for damages brought against him or her by the injured party. Punitive damages may be awarded by the court where the acts of the offending party are proven to be malicious. Where liability has been established, the injured party shall also be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees as provided by law. However, any action for damages shall not be available to the injured party unless the injured party has first filed a complaint with the chief administrative officer pursuant to subdivision (a), and the department has failed to issue findings.
- (d) This section is not intended to prevent the chief administrative officer, a manager, or supervisor from taking, directing others to take, recommending, or approving any personnel action or from taking or failing to take a personnel action with respect to any employee or applicant for employment if the chief administrative officer, manager, or supervisor reasonably believes any action or inaction is justified on the basis of evidence separate and apart from the fact that the person has made a protected disclosure as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 60221.
- (e) In any civil action or administrative proceeding, once it has been demonstrated by a preponderance of evidence that an activity protected by this article was a contributing factor in the alleged retaliation against a former, current, or prospective employee, the burden of proof shall be on the supervisor, manager, or the chief administrative officer to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alleged action would have occurred for legitimate, independent reasons even if the employee had not engaged in protected disclosures or refused an

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illegal order. If the supervisor, manager, or the chief administrative officer fails to meet this burden of proof in an adverse action against the employee in any administrative review, challenge, or adjudication in which retaliation has been demonstrated to be a contributing factor, the employee shall have a complete affirmative defense in the adverse action.

(f) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any other federal or state law or under any employment contract or collective bargaining agreement.

60224. If the chief administrative officer determines that there is a reasonable basis for an alleged violation or finds an actual violation of Section 60221.5, it shall transmit a copy of the investigative report to the county auditor. All working papers pertaining to the investigative report shall be made available under subpoena in a civil action.

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Article 3. Compensation and Benefits

- 60225. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of a special district may adopt an ordinance that provides compensation to the members of that governing board, if that ordinance complies with this section.
- (b) The ordinance may provide for an amount of compensation that shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for each day of service, not to exceed six days a month.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the ordinance may provide for an amount of compensation that shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for each day of service, not to exceed 10 days a month if the special district's population is greater than two million persons or if the special district's annual total expenditures for general purpose transactions is greater than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000), as shown in the most recent edition of the Special Districts Annual Report published by the Controller.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) or (c), where the principal act of the special district authorizes a maximum amount of compensation that is less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) for each day of service, that lesser amount shall prevail. The compensation for governing board members may be increased

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annually with a majority vote of the board by enacting a referendable ordinance. The board shall vote in public session at a meeting that complies with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5) notice requirements, and the vote shall be taken each time compensation is increased. The increase shall be tied to the California Consumer Price Index, as determined by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research of the Department of Industrial Relations, not to exceed 5 percent per year.

- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a special district may provide monthly salaries to the members of its governing board if those monthly salaries are authorized in the special district's principal act and the salary was in effect on January 1, 2006.
 - (f) As used in this section, "day of service" means:
- (1) Attendance at a meeting of that special district that is conducted pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Division 2 of Title 5).
- (2) Representation of that special district at a public event, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's representation at a board meeting and that the member delivers a written report to the governing board regarding the member's representation at the next board meeting following the public event.
- (3) Representation of that special district at a public meeting or a public hearing conducted by another public agency, including, but not limited to, a city, county, special district, school district, community redevelopment agency, joint powers agency, a regional agency, board, or commission, a state agency, board, or commission, the Legislature, or the Congress, provided that the board of directors has previously approved the member's representation at a board meeting and that the member delivers a written report to the governing board regarding the member's representation at the next board meeting following the public meeting or public hearing.
- (4) Participation in a program, conference, workshop, meeting with district staff or seminar on a topic that is directly related to the special district, including, but not limited to, training in ethical standards of conduct pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 60215), provided that the board of directors has

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previously approved the member's participation at a board meeting and that the member delivers a written report to the governing board regarding the member's participation at the next board meeting following the program.

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- 60225.5. (a) If the principal act of a special district authorizes a special district to reimburse the expenses of its governing board members or employees, subject to collective bargaining agreements, the special district shall follow the Internal Revenue Service's accountable plan guidelines. However, the amount of reimbursement may not exceed the amounts permitted for state employees pursuant to Sections 599.615 to 599.638.1, inclusive, of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations for in-state travel. For out–of–state or international travel, the reimbursement shall be based on reasonable costs using state government rates as a guideline for determining a reasonable amount of reimbursement. Approval of the reimbursement rate shall occur during a noticed, public meeting.
- (b) Any reconciliation of advance payments for expenses and any reimbursement for expenses paid to a special district's governing board members or employees shall be supported by receipts and shall be approved by the board of directors in a noticed, public meeting.
- 60226. (a) Notwithstanding Article 1 (commencing with Section 53200) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2, or any other provision of law, the governing board of a special district by itself, or as a party to a joint exercise of powers agreement, may not provide group life insurance or health and welfare benefits, as those terms are defined in Section 53200 to any person first appointed to an appointment or first elected to a term of office that begins on or after January 1, 2006, unless the person participates on a self–pay basis.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of a special district may not provide retirement benefits to any member first appointed or first elected to a term of office that begins on or after January 1, 2006.
- 60227. Any savings created by Sections 60225 and 60226 through decreased compensation to board members and decreased cost to the district for providing health, welfare, and pension benefits to board members shall be used by the district to offset costs created by this chapter.

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Article 4. Audits

- 60230. (a) Special districts shall cause audits to be performed in compliance with Section 26909.
- (b) In addition to the requirements of Section 26909, the governing board of a special district shall do all of the following:
- (1) Require the auditor to meet directly with the governing board in an open session with the opportunity for public discussion of the auditor's findings consistent with the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5).
- (2) Prohibit a public accounting firm from providing audit services to a special district if the lead audit partner, or coordinating audit partner, having primary responsibility for the audit, or the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit, has performed audit services for that special district for more than the six previous fiscal years, before the fiscal year being audited. If the auditor-controller is performing these audits rather than a public accounting firm, then the lead auditor or coordinating principals performing the audit within the auditor-controller's office shall also comply with these requirements. The Controller may waive this requirement if he or she finds no otherwise eligible auditor is available at a reasonable cost to perform the audit. The 2006 calendar year is the base year for determining whether a rotation shall be implemented.
- (3) Revoke the authority of auditors or accountants to conduct audits of the special district for three years when an independent audit finds that the auditors or accountants failed to conduct a thorough and complete audit.
- (c) The auditor or accountant shall promptly notify the Controller of any compliance violations.
- (d) The Controller may audit any special district that is not in compliance with the prescribed standards at the expense of the special district.
- (e) The special district may recover the costs for the audit performed by the Controller's office as referenced in subdivision (d) from the private auditing firm that conducted the original audit if the auditing firm is found by the California Board of

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1 Accountancy to have failed to conduct a thorough and complete 2 audit.

SEC. 4. Section 20201 of the Water Code is repealed.

20201. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of any water district may, by ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter, provide compensation to members of the governing board, unless any compensation is prohibited by its principal act, in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per day for each day's attendance at meetings of the board, or for each day's service rendered as a member of the board by request of the board, and may, by ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter, in accordance with Section 20202, increase the compensation received by members of the governing board above the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) per day.

It is the intent of the Legislature that any future increase in compensation received by members of the governing board of a water district be authorized by an ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter and not by an act of the Legislature.

SEC. 5. Section 20202 of the Water Code is repealed.

20202. In any ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter to increase the amount of compensation which may be received by members of the governing board of a water district above the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) per day, the increase may not exceed an amount equal to 5 percent, for each calendar year following the operative date of the last adjustment, of the compensation which is received when the ordinance is adopted.

No ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter shall authorize compensation for more than a total of 10 days in any calendar month.

SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains other costs mandated by the state,

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- reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those
- costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.